

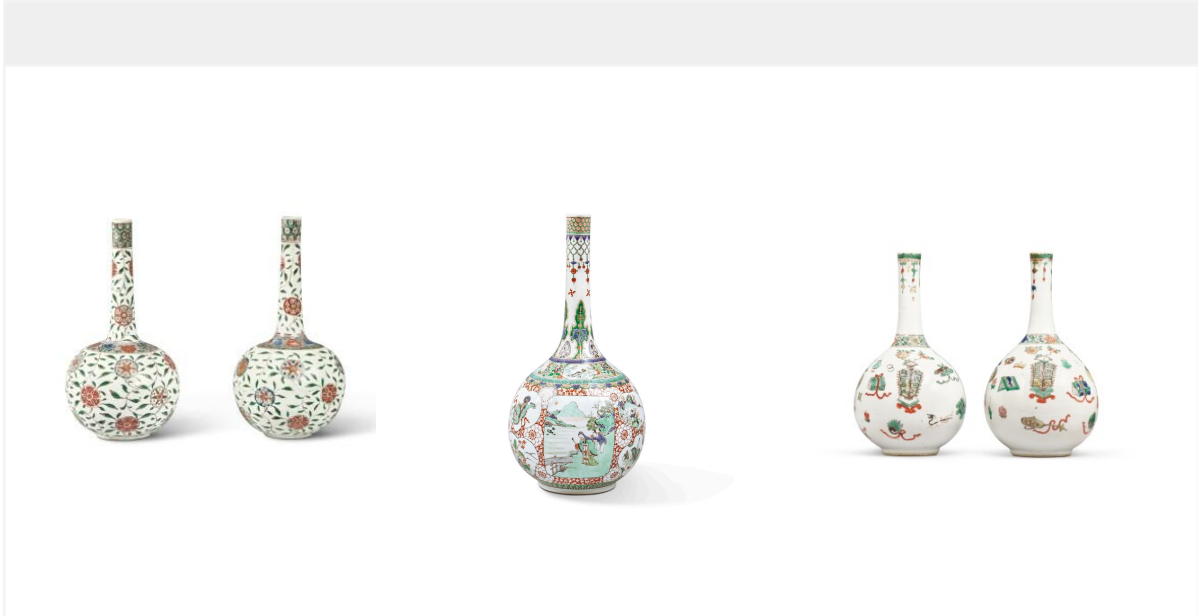
KANGXI VASE

FAMILLE VERTE STYLE

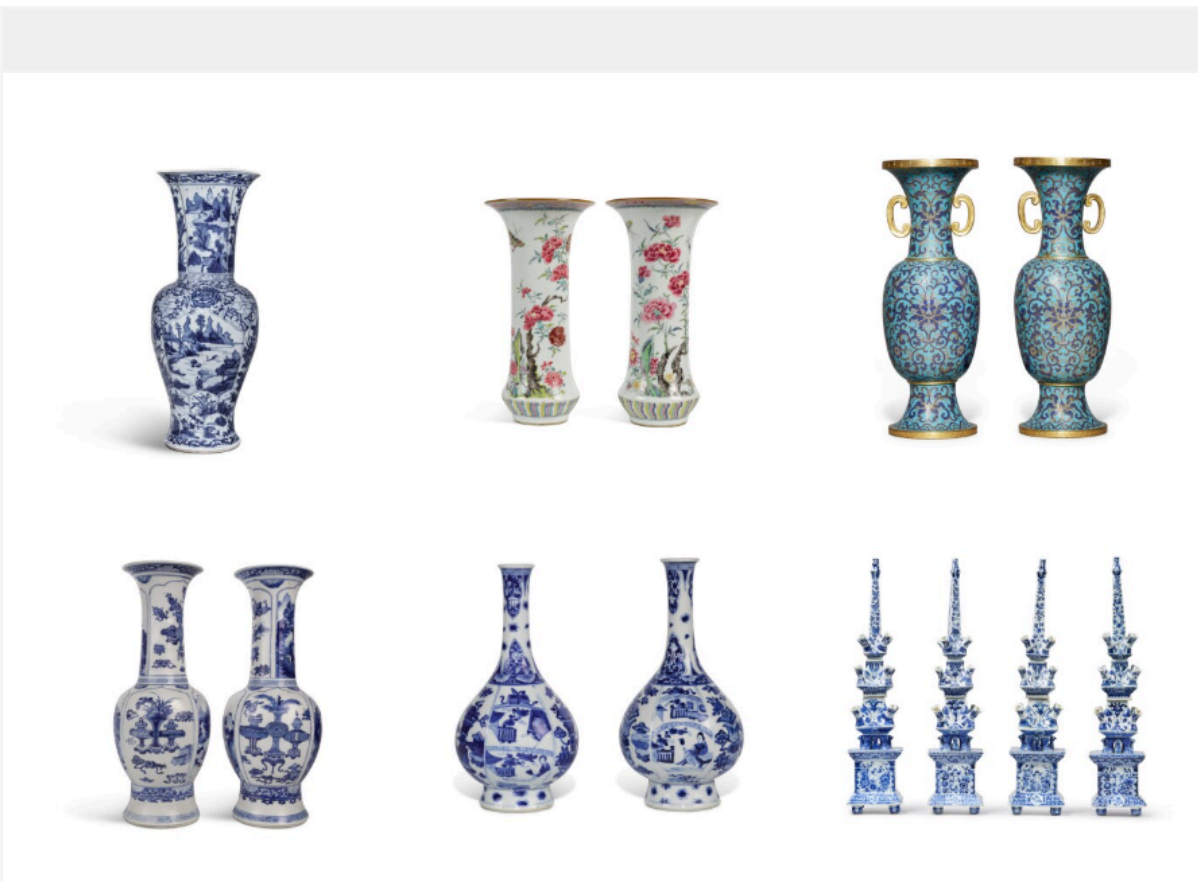


TASSEL & RIBBONS

STYLE : Chinese Famille-Verte ‘TASSEL’ Vase, Qing Dynasty, Kangxi Period



QING DYNASTY PORCELAIN (1644–1911)



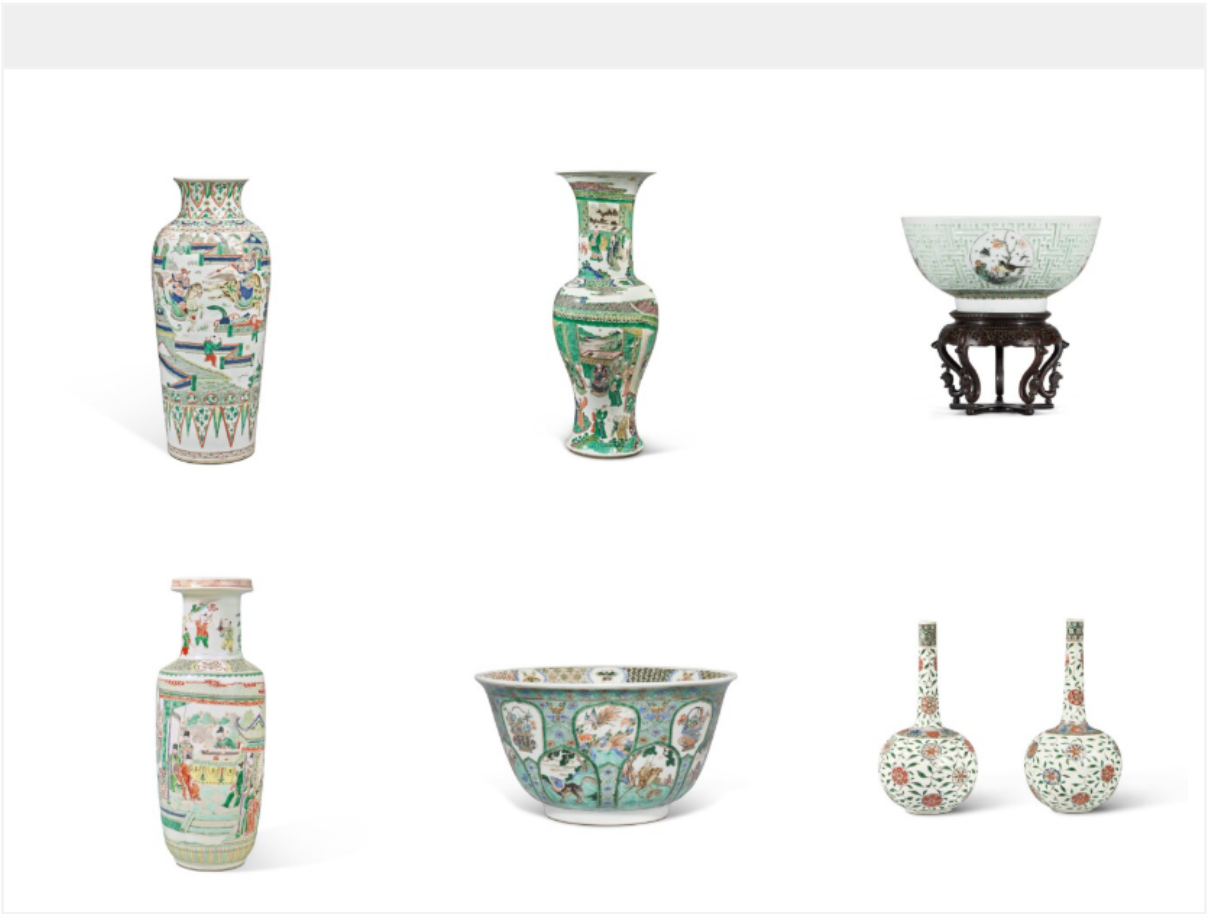
The pottery industry suffered severely in the chaotic middle decades of the 17th century, of which the typical products were “transitional wares,” chiefly blue-and-white. The imperial kilns at Jingdezhen were destroyed and were not fully reestablished until 1682, when the Kangxi emperor appointed Cang Yingxuan as director. Under his control, imperial porcelain reached a level of excellence it had not seen for well over a century. The finest pieces include small monochromes, which recaptured the perfection of form and glaze of classic Song wares.

New colours and glaze effects were introduced, such as eel-skin yellow, snakeskin green, turquoise blue, and an exquisite soft red glaze shading to green (known as “peach bloom”) that was used for small vessels made for the scholar’s desk. Also perfected was langyao (“sang-de-boeuf,” or oxblood, ware), which was covered with a rich copper-red glaze. Kangxi period blue-and-white is particularly noted for a new precision in the drawing and the use of cobalt washes of vivid intensity.

Five-colour (wucai) overglaze painted wares of the Kangxi period became known in Europe as famille verte from the predominant green colour in their floral decoration. These wares also included expert imitations of the overglaze painting of the Chenghua emperor’s reign. Another variety has floral decoration painted directly on the biscuit (unglazed pottery body) against a rich black background (famille noire). Toward the end of the Kangxi reign, a rose-pink made from gold chloride was introduced from Europe. It was used with other colours in the decoration of porcelain (famille rose) and in cloisonné and overglaze painting.

Famille rose porcelain reached a climax of perfection at Jingdezhen under the direction of Nian Xiyao (1726–36) and continued with scarcely diminishing delicacy through the Qianlong period. Meanwhile, the skill of the Jingdezhen potters was being increasingly challenged by the demand at court for imitations in porcelain of archaic bronzes, gold, and jade and for such objects as musical instruments and perforated and revolving boxes, which were highly unsuited to manufacture in porcelain. Although fine porcelain was made from time to time in the 19th century, notably in the Daoguang and Guangxu reigns, the quality as a whole greatly declined.

FAMILLE VERTE





FAMILLE VERTE

Famille verte (康熙五彩, Kangxi wucai, also 素三彩, Susancai), adopted in the Kangxi period around 1680, uses green in a few different shades and iron red with other overglaze colours. It developed from the wucai (五彩, "five colours") style, which combines underglaze cobalt blue with a few overglaze colours. The famille verte enamels may be painted on the biscuit (unglazed pre-fired ware) with no underglaze blue, or over high-fired glaze, producing wares of different appearances. Wares with enamel painted on the biscuit usually have a solid-colour ground such as yellow, black or green, while those painted over the glaze may have a white ground. Occasionally both underglaze and overglaze blue may be seen in the same object. The firing to fuse the enamels was done at a relatively low temperature.

The colours found in famille verte are typically green, red, yellow, blue and aubergine (non-vivid purple). Black may also be used and occasionally gold. The blue colour is more violet or royal blue in tone, which is different in shade from the blue used in Ming dynasty porcelain. The ability to achieve colour gradation famille verte is limited. The coloured enamels are often painted over the pure white body of the porcelain which comes over through the glaze. The colours may also be set off on black or yellow grounds (known as famille noire and famille jaune respectively), and more rarely aubergine and green.

Famille verte wares were popular for several decades until the 1720s after the reign of Kangxi when it became supplanted by famille rose which has a greater colour range. It continued to be made in small amounts in the subsequent periods, and its popularity revived in the West in the late 19th and early 20th centuries

FAMILLE-VERTE 'SCHOLARS' BOTTLE

https://www.sothebys.com/en/buy/auction/2023/the-wolf-family-collection-cross-currents-in-america/a-chinese-famille-verte-scholars-bottle-vase-qing-2	<p>A Chinese Famille-Verte 'Scholars' Bottle Vase, Qing Dynasty, Kangxi Period Cross-Currents in America: The Wolf Family Collection 2023 Sotheby's </p>	<div><div></div></div> <div><p>A Chinese Famille-Verte 'Scholars' Bottle Vase, Qing Dynasty, Kangxi Period</p><p>清康熙 五彩開光高士圖長頸瓶</p></div>

Christie's Famille Verte Vase Collection

Christie's
Famille Verte.




https://www.christies.com/en/search?entry=A%20PAIR%20OF%20FAMILLE%20VERTE%20BOTTLE%20VASES%20KANGXI%20PERIOD%20281662-1722%29&page=1&sortBy=relevance&tab=old_lots

A pale-green famille-verte vase


<https://www.sothebys.com/en/buy/auction/2023/important-chinese-art/a-pale-green-ground-famille-verte-antiques-bottle?locale=fr>

A pale-green-ground famille-verte 'antiques' bottle vase, Qing dynasty, Kangxi period
| 清康熙 綠地五彩寶壺紋長頸瓶 |


Important Chinese Art | 2023 | Sotheby's |




RED KANGXI TASSEL VASE

https://www.mutualart.com/Artwork/Chinese-Wucai-Enamel-Porcelain-Bottle-Vase/Va/72BA9E1E-D0F9BF3F	Kangxi Period Chinese Wucai Enamel Porcelain Bottle Vase MutualArt	<div><div></div><div><div>SAVE ARTWORK</div><div>FOLLOW ARTIST</div></div><div><p>Kangxi Period</p><p>Chinese Wucai Enamel Porcelain Bottle Vase</p><p>Decorated with roses, vases and tassels on an iron red ground</p><p>Decorative Art</p><p>12 1/8 inches</p></div></div> <div><p>Kangxi Period</p><p>Chinese Wucai Enamel Porcelain Bottle Vase</p><p>Decorated with roses, vases and tassels on an iron red ground</p></div>


KANGXI TASSEL VASES

https://www.christies.com/lot/lot-6195920	A PAIR OF FAMILLE VERTE BOTTLE VASES KANGXI PERIOD (1662-1722)	<div><div></div><div><p>A PAIR OF FAMILLE VERTE BOTTLE VASES KANGXI PERIOD (1662-1722)</p><p>Each enameled with variant antique vases separated by ribbon-tied tassels, the neck with bands of cell-pattern, vine and flower-heads among fret-work ovolo</p><p>11 ¼ in. (28.5 cm.) high</p></div></div>

Rijks Museum: KangXi Rosewater Sprinkler


https://www.rijksmuseum.nl/en/collection/object/Pear-shaped-rosewater-sprinkler-or-bottle-vase-with-ornamental-borders-vases-and-tassels--3cb4391e88781bc3da1c42ad488d816d?query=rosewater&collectionSearchContext=Art&page=2&sortingType=Popularity&tab=data	<p>A pear-shaped rosewater sprinkler or bottle vase featuring ornamental borders.</p> <p>Rijks Museum</p>	<div></div> <p><i>Of fine tear drop form with narrow neck and mouth. Decorated with tasseled objects all finely painted in bright enamel. It is rare to encounter “tassel” vases in this form, which are more often seen in larger bottle vases.</i></p> <p><i>Height: 6 ¼ inches (16 cm.)</i></p> <p><i>Ex: Private New York Collection (acquired from our gallery; and previously from another New York collection that was acquired from our gallery ca: 1960s/70s)</i></p>

Kang Xi Vase decorated with Auspicious Objects


https://cbrysler.e-museum.com/objects/18527/vase-with-decoration-of-auspicious-objects	<p>Vase with Decoration of Auspicious Objects</p>	<div></div> <p><i>Vase with Decoration of Auspicious Objects</i> <i>Artist Unknown</i> <i>CultureChinese Kang Xi Qing Dynasty</i> <i>Date1662–1722</i> <i>MediumPorcelain</i> <i>DimensionsOverall: 12 in. (30.5 cm)</i> <i>Credit LineGift of Gabrielle P. Hubbard in memory of William L. Parker, Sarah Harrison Parker, and J.W. Hubbard, Jr.</i></p>

One of a pair of tassel bottles. Famille verte, bottle-shaped vases with white ground and decoration in five-color enamels. Design on body is of two vase with aubergine ground on high fancy stands and four girdle ornaments designed iwth geometric pattern, each with two full tassels and tied with iron-red ribbons with flowing streamers. Vases and ornaments emanate from six jui heads on the shoulder. Bands of geometric design encircle neck, and at neck rim there is a band of seeded green ground with lotus motif (one is blue; other yellow). Around neck are four ovoid motifs filled with red ground and designed with Wan character diaper pattern. These are banded in a line of green. At the bottom near the base there is a running floral scroll which encircles each vase. There is no mark on the foot; covered in creamy white glaze.


Pair of Chinese Famille Verte Porcelain Sprinklers

https://www.rmc-hait.com/catalogue/pair-of-chinese-famille-verte-porcelain-sprinklers	<p>Pair of Chinese Famille Verte Porcelain Sprinklers Kangxi period, AD 1662-1722</p>	<div></div> <p><i>Of fine tear drop form with narrow neck and mouth. Decorated with tasseled objects all finely painted in bright enamel. It is rare to encounter “tassel” vases in this form, which are more often seen in larger bottle vases.</i></p> <p><i>Height: 6 ¼ inches (16 cm.)</i></p> <p><i>Ex: Private New York Collection (acquired from our gallery; and previously from another New York collection that was acquired from our gallery ca: 1960s/70s)</i></p>
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Edmé Samson et Cie 19th century, France

https://www.liveauctioneers.com/en-gb/item/41825257_famille-verte-samson-porcelain	19th century French Famille Verte Samson Porcelain	<div></div> <div><p><i>Bottle Vase</i></p><p><i>French, 19th century, bulbous vase with long neck, finely decorated with vases and precious objects, stylized floral banding, base with underglaze red Samson marks, 13-1/2 in. age crack to body at center with areas of loss to enamel. Provenance: Estate of Michael Lawrence Vermeer, Atlanta, Georgia</i></p></div>

Edmé Samson et Cie 19th century Company

https://gotbeborg.com/glossary/samson.shtml	Edmé Samson et Cie Reproduction.	<div></div>

Edmé Samson was born in Paris in 1810 and established the porcelain company of Edmé Samson et Cie in 1845.

Designs from the factories includes copies of of Chelsea (Gold Anchor), Meissen, Sèvres, and Derby inclusive of most styles of Chinese export porcelain such as in this case famille rose.

The firm uses a variety of marks on the reproductions and some of their pieces are not marked at all. Unmarked pieces are often very hard to tell from the original by the enamels only, who seems to have been extremely closely related to those of the Chinese themselves.

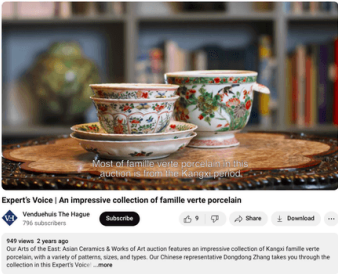
The telltale points are the underglaze blue which where it occurs usually turns out different then on the originals - usually darker, the porcelain paste itself, which lacks iron impurities, and doesn't turn red anywhere - and the glaze, which often shows a distinctive greenish hue where it has pooled.

In addition to their own unique marks, this company marked their items with symbols very similar to marks seen on the actual original pieces they were copying. However and in most cases, they added the letter “S” or some other sign to indicate that this was a copy.

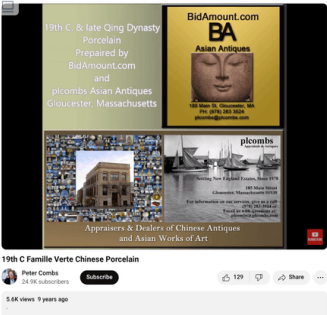
The Edmé SAMSON et Cie company continued to produce accurate replicas or reproductions of older porcelain until 1969. The salesroom models were auctioned in 1979 by Christies, London. Today Samson’s pieces are collectors items in their own right. Their items from mid-to-late 19th C are valued today as of high quality and are now considered to be essentially antique. Ironically not all pieces attributed to Samson are actually made by them, since there were many other Paris workshops producing similar 'copies' of earlier ceramics at the same time.

Samson marks are known to have been removed from some pieces to obscure the real origin of the piece. If so, this can usually be seen as a dull area where the mark has been. In a similar manner 'CHINA' and 'Made in China' etc. as well as other over glaze enamel marks have been removed from later Chinese export porcelain which complicates proper authentication. Some pieces described as Samson could also actually have been produced by Herend, Hungary.

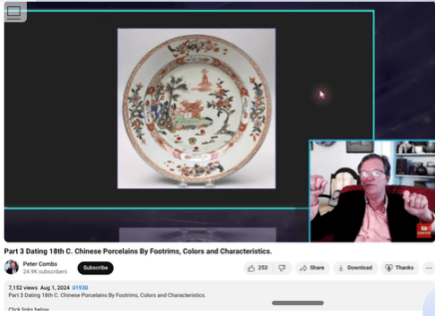
VIDEO : IN CHINESE, FAMILLE VERTE

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=grm5TUlw5GI	Expert’s Voice An impressive collection of famille verte porcelain - YouTube	

VIDEO : 19th C Famille Verte Chinese Porcelain

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LLPy5IZ9feE	VIDEO : 19th C Famille Verte Chinese Porcelain	

VIDEO : Dating Chinese Qing Porcelains

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fP6EP2bOPxME&t=291	Part 1 Dating Chinese Qing Porcelains - Footrim's On Fakes Reproductions - YouTube	

VIDEO :The £5 Vase Story

https://youtu.be/AHfoRdjKxeU?si=nBB57casp-Vp_Eqv&t=291	From Car Boot to Collector's Item: The £5 Vase Story - YouTube	